Dominican amber, about half of which were borrowed from the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University (MCZC). The specimens have been assigned unique collection numbers (PSW-DA1 to PSW-DA30) and all have been deposited in the MCZC except those originating from the Poinar collection in the Museum of Paleontology, University of California, Berkeley (UCBC). All material was examined in mineral oil, at 25–50× magnification, with a fibre-optic light source.

The following measurements and indices are used (for a more complete explanation of all of these except HD and LCI, introduced here for the first time, see Ward (1989)): HW, head width; HL, head length; HD, head depth: maximum dorsoventral depth of head, measured in lateral view; EL, eye length; OD, ocellar distance; MFC, minimum distance between frontal carinae; SL, scape length; LF1 and LF2, length of the first and second funicular segments, respectively; FL, profemur length; FW, profemur width; DPL, diagonal length of propodeum; BF, length of basal (= dorsal) face of propodeum; DF, length of declivitous face of propodeum; MP, depth of metanotal groove; PL, petiole length; PH, petiole height; PPL, postpetiole length; DPW, dorsal petiolar width; MPW, minimum petiolar width; PPW, postpetiole width; LHT, length of metatibia; CI, cephalic index (HW/HL); LCI, lateral cephalic index (HD/HL); REL, relative eye length (EL/HL); FCI, frontal carinal index (MFC/HW); SI2, scape index using EL (SL/EL); FI, profemur index (FW/FL); MPI, metanotal index (MP/HW); PLI, petiole length index (PH/PL); PWI, petiole width index (DPW/PL); PWI3, petiole width index, using MPW (MPW/DPW); PPWI, postpetiole width index (PPW/PPL). Measurements were made to the nearest thousandth of a millimeter, but they have been rounded here to the second decimal place. Because of refractive distortion (due to the cut of the amber) or positioning difficulties some measurements are considered rather approximate; these have been prefaced by "ca."

Information on the present-day distribution of *Pseudomyrmex* species in the West Indies and elsewhere is based on direct examination of material in a large number of collections (see list in Ward, 1989), as part of my ongoing taxonomic research on this genus. For the most part I have not used literature records,